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MINNESOTA.

Foodstuffs—Misbranding of. (Chap. 20, Act Feb. 25, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Misbranding beverages a misdemeanor.*—Section 1774, Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, is hereby amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

“1774. *Misbranding.*—Any person who either fails to affix or display any brand, marking, label, card, or placard in the manner and form required by any section of this chapter, or who fails to fully or truthfully state thereon all things as in such section required, or who places thereon anything other than the specific data or information therein called for; any person who shall remove, erase, efface, obscure, or obliterate any such mark, brand, label, card, or placard so required by law; and any person who shall place upon any article designed or offered for sale or use as food or as a beverage, or any article mentioned in this chapter, or upon any receptacle or package containing the same, anything which might deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser as to the substance from which such article is made or which it contains, or in respect to its quality, strength, or quantity, or in respect to the source of its manufacture or production, or which conflicts with, confuses, or conceals any data or information required by this chapter to be set forth by the aforesaid mark, brand, label, card, or placard, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, which shall be known as misbranding; and the article concerning or upon which such misbranding is done shall be deemed a misbranded article.”

Industrial Diseases—Notification of Cases Required. (Chap. 21, Act Feb. 25, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Physicians to report certain cases of poison to commissioner of labor.*—Every physician attending on or called in to visit a patient whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, or mercury, or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed-air illness, contracted as a result of the nature of the patient's employment, shall send to the commissioner of labor a notice stating the name and full postal address and place of employment of the patient and the disease from which in the opinion of the physician the patient is suffering, with such other specific information as may be required by the commissioner of labor and which may be ascertained by the physician in the course of his duties.

SEC. 2. *Failure a misdemeanor.*—If any physician, when required by section 1 of this act to send a notice, fails forthwith to send same, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding 10 days.

SEC. 3. *To be enforced by labor commission.*—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor to enforce the provisions of this section, and he may call upon the State and local boards of health for assistance.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July, 1913.

Rabies—Muzzling of Dogs. (Chap. 541, Act Apr. 26, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Report as to rabies to be made to live stock sanitary board.*—It shall be the duty of the executive officer of the live stock sanitary board, the chief health officer of every city, the executive officer of each town and village board of health, when complaint in writing shall have been made to him that rabies exists in any town, village, or city over which his jurisdiction extends, and for the purposes of this act the jurisdiction of the State officer hereinbefore named shall extend to any town, village, or city in this State, to investigate, either personally or through the agency of subordinate officers under his

jurisdiction as to the truth of any such complaint, and determine whether or not rabies does exist in any such town, village, or city. Any such officer may on his own motion and without such complaint likewise make such an investigation and determination. The fact that any executive officer of any town, city, or village has investigated and determined that rabies does not exist in the territory over which he has jurisdiction shall not deprive the executive officer of the live stock sanitary board of jurisdiction or authority to make such an investigation and determination with reference to such territory.

SEC. 2. *Proclamation to be issued.*—If on such investigation any such officer finds and determines that rabies does exist in any town, city, or village, he shall forthwith and thereupon make and file, as hereinafter provided, a proclamation, setting forth the fact of such investigation and determination, and also in and by said proclamation prohibit the owner or custodian of any dog from permitting or allowing such dog to be at large within such town, city, or village, designating it, unless such dog shall be so effectually muzzled that it can not bite any other animal or any person. Such proclamation, when issued by the executive officer of a town or village board of health, shall be filed with the town or village clerk, respectively; when issued by the chief health officer of a city it shall be filed with the city clerk; when issued by the State official hereinbefore named, it shall be filed with the clerk of the town, village, or city to which it relates. It shall be the duty of the officer with whom such proclamation is filed as aforesaid, to forthwith publish a copy thereof (once) at the expense of his municipality, in a legal newspaper published in the town, village, or city to which such proclamation relates, if such a paper is published therein, and if there be no newspaper published therein, then to post a copy of such proclamation in three public places therein. Proof of publication shall be made by affidavit of the publisher in the one case and of posting in the other, by the person posting the same, which affidavit shall be filed with the proclamation. Such proclamation shall be deemed effective and in full force five days after the publication or posting of copies thereof, as hereinbefore provided for, and shall remain in full force and effect for a period of time therein designated, not exceeding six months, as shall be determined by the officer making such proclamation.

SEC. 3. *Dogs prohibited from running at large during period of proclamation.*—It shall be unlawful for the owner or custodian of any dog to suffer or permit it to be at large, either on the premises of the owner or elsewhere, within any city, village, or town wherein and as to which any such proclamation shall have been made, during the time such proclamation is in force, unless such dog shall be effectively muzzled so that it can not bite any other animal or any person. It shall be lawful for any person to kill any dog running at large on the public streets or roads in violation of the provisions of this act, and the owner or owners of any dog so killed shall have no claim against the person so killing any such dog. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. It shall be the duty of all peace officers and all health officers to make complaint of any known violation of this act.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Night Soil—Use as Fertilizer. (Act 165, May 20, 1913.)

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful to use night soil as a fertilizer, or otherwise, on any ground on which vegetables of a variety or varieties which are eaten uncooked for human food are being grown: *Provided, however,* That the term "night soil," for the purposes of this act, shall be construed to include